

Governor's Commission for a Drug Free Indiana

A Division of the



Comprehensive Community Plan

County: Elkhart

LCC: Elkhart County Local Coordinating Council

Date: May 2006



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City: Goshen
Zip Code: 46526

Plan Summary

Mission Statement: The Elkhart LCC brings community stakeholders together in a voluntary effort to reduce the prevalence of substance misuse and other unhealthy behaviors. The LCC is a multidisciplinary effort that shares resources, knowledge and expertise to promote healthy behaviors among individuals and families leading to community well-being.

History: The Elkhart County Local Coordinating Council of the Governor's Commission for a Drug-Free Indiana (LCC) was founded in 1992 by a group of committed community volunteers. Their intent was to assist in combating alcohol, tobacco and other drug (ATOD) issues in our community. Whether through public awareness directly by the LCC, or it's support of prevention, criminal justice and treatment programs throughout the county, the LCC has and continues to be very effective in it's activities to reduce the harmful effects of ATOD.

Summary of the Comprehensive Community Plan: The LCC Comprehensive Plan was organized through the coordinators office with oversight provided by the Executive Board of Directors, the duly elected governing body by the general membership of the LCC. The Plan's process includes steps that attempted to ensure that both LCC members and others in the community were involved. The first of these was to develop a method of gathering community input, followed by implementation. For this plan, the primary tool used was a survey developed by each LCC committee (treatment, prevention, criminal justice). In essence it asked professionals and citizens alike their opinions regarding significant issues facing Elkhart County in relation to alcohol, tobacco and other drugs. Each survey had a distinct bias towards the committee that created it, and was therefore directed in large part towards professionals and persons with knowledge in that particular area. Besides such professionals, surveys were distributed to county officials, representatives of churches, support groups, and others. The result was that approximately 180 community members returned surveys indicating their assessment of Elkhart County's alcohol and other drug issues. The returned surveys resulted not only in problem areas identified, but suggested remedies on how to best combat these issues. The LCC membership including members of the Board of Directors also contributed to this effort. In particular, committee chairs and membership with expertise in the various disciplines assisted substantially in interpreting collected data, and transferring them into sensible, accurate and coherent strategies. The Elkhart County Commissioners also involved themselves by dedicating one staff member to participate and assist in the planning, direction and focus of the organization. Having this "liaison" has assisted in keeping the commissioners office informed and supportive of initiatives put forth by the LCC including the 2005 Comprehensive Plan. The result of the entire planning process was that a current and relevant comprehensive strategy to address ATOD issues has been developed.

Membership List

County LCC Name: Elkhart County Local Coordinating Council

Name	Organization	Race	Gender	Category
Mike Albin	Bristol Police Department	Caucasian	Male	Law Enforcement
Sharol Alexander	Center for Problem Resolution	Caucasian	Female	Treatment
Diane Beasley	Smart Start	Caucasian	Female	Parent
Cathy Blum	Cathy Blum Counseling, Inc.	Caucasian	Female	Treatment
Pamela Brock	Purdue Cooperative-4H	Caucasian	Female	Education
Joseph Brown	Goshen Police Department	Caucasian	Male	Law Enforcement
Randy Cripe	Work Release Program	Caucasian	Male	Law Enforcement
Rebecca Elias	Center for Community Justice	Caucasian	Female	Judiciary
Cindy Fink	Mental Health Association	Caucasian	Female	Education
Bill Fletcher	Elkhart County Sheriff's Dept	Caucasian	Male	Law Enforcement
Judith Forbes	Elkhart County Alcohol & Drug Program	Caucasian	Female	Treatment
Larry Hale	Bashor Children's Home	Caucasian	Male	Treatment
Lori Harrington	Mental Health Association	Caucasian	Female	Education
Jessica Koscher	United Way 211	Asian	Female	Other
Michael Kaendera	Elkhart Housing Authority	African American	Male	Government
Kris Krueger	County Commissioner's Office	Caucasian	Female	Government
Lin Hoppel	Indiana Lakeland Girl Scout Council	Caucasian	Female	Education
Hollie Lambert	Safe Kids Coalition	Caucasian	Female	Education
Tamara Maier	Big Brothers Big Sisters	Caucasian	Female	Education
Stephanie Patka	Life Treatment Centers	Caucasian	Female	Education

Problem Identification

Problem Statement #1: The availability of alcohol, tobacco and other drug treatment services for special populations is limited in Elkhart County.

Supportive Data:

- According to research, women respond best to programs that provide comprehensive services for meeting their basic needs (NIDA, 2003). Adolescent programs and those that work with seniors need to be sensitive to developmental and cognitive needs and programs for minorities need to be responsive to cultural nuances.
- The LCC treatment committee has indicated that in Elkhart County there are no residential treatment facilities and one transitional/halfway house exists (these are for men only). All other residential services must be accessed outside of Elkhart County.
- There are no Intensive Outpatient Programs for adolescents in Elkhart County and limited number of outpatient programs.
- There are only 2 treatment programs for the Latino community (Addictions Recovery Center and Center for Problem Resolution) in Elkhart County.
- According to the LCC treatment committee, there are limited treatment options for women. With the exception of Oaklawn, which has a program dedicated to women, treatment typically occurs in men dominated settings.

Year 1 Update:

- **According to the DASIS Report (Issue 9, 2006), nationally from 1993-2003, the rate of treatment admissions for primary methamphetamine/amphetamine abuse increased from 13 to 56 admissions per 100,000 population aged 12 or older.**
- **The DASIS Report (Issue 2, 2006) reported in 2004, 35% of substance abuse treatment facilities provided special programs or groups for clients with co-occurring substance abuse and mental health disorders.**
- **Elkhart County continues to be challenged by limited residential and IOP programs for youth, the lack of a detox center and limited programs for other special populations.**
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Objectives:

- **Expand countywide capacity for those in need of residential, halfway homes and transitional programs for the addicted community in Elkhart County.**
- **Provide more options for women, minorities, seniors and youth who suffer from addiction in both residential and outpatient settings.**

Year 1 Update:

- **Continue to encourage an expansion in services including detox, residential, halfway homes and transitional facilities for the addicted community in Elkhart County.**
- **Continue to explore an increase in options for women, minorities, seniors and youth who suffer from addiction.**
- **Research the possibility of non-traditional programming for special populations including special programming and support groups.**

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Goals:

- **We will expand the services available to unique populations by providing funding for unique programs and thus increase the number of individuals that receive treatment by at least one program per year**
- **LCC funding will be used to encourage the development of residential substance abuse care in Elkhart County.**

Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

- **Recovery Journey, Inc added an additional day and program to their adolescent treatment curriculum in order to establish an IOP program for youth. This addition was made possible through the DFCE grant.**
- **Oaklawn provides specialized services for women who suffer from addiction which was supplimented through funding by the DFCE.**
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Problem Statement #2: Financial barriers to alcohol, tobacco and other drug treatment are limiting access to available services.

Supportive Data:

- A local survey conducted by the LCC determined the number one barrier to treatment is associated with the financial limitations of the client.
- Most employer insurance plans discriminate against people who are either alcoholic or drug addicted by offering less coverage for number of visits or days or coverage and annual/lifetime dollar expenditure limits for drug treatment.
- According to the 2003 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), only 3.3 million (15%) out of a possible 22.2 million people in need of treatment services actually receive them.
- In 2004, one local treatment agency reports that 21% of their clients were unemployed at some point during treatment and 38% made under \$11,000 per year.

Year 1 Update:

- According to the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (2006), an estimated 43.9% of individuals who received alcohol or illicit drug use treatment in the past year paid at least a portion of the cost of their last or current treatment with their own savings or earnings. The majority (52.9%) of the individuals who received substance use treatment in the past year used two or more sources of payment for their last or current services. Females were more likely than males to have paid at least a portion of the cost for their last or current services with private insurance (30.9% vs 23.5%), Medicaid (19.8% vs. 11.6%), and other public assistance (21% vs 13.6%)
- In 2005, the Elkhart LCC assisted through scholarships and program funding 283 people receive addiction treatment services.
- According to local treatment providers, the number one barrier to treatment remains the inability to afford services.

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Objectives:

- Assist in reducing the financial barriers for treatment through grants, scholarships and cost effective treatment options.
- Educate the Elkhart County population in regards to treatment services available in the community as well as informing same regarding substance use issues.

Year 1 Update:

- Continue to assist in reducing the financial barriers for treatment through grants, scholarships and cost effective treatment options.
- Continue to increase public education regarding substance abuse issues and treatment options.
- Obtain statistical data pertaining to treatment scholarships in order to assess the average cost of treatment, days of services, and completion rate for programs providing scholarships through the DFCF.

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Goals:

- By collaborating with local treatment organizations, and by supporting scholarship programs, the LCC will ensure that financial barriers to treatment are reduced and at least 50 people will receive treatment who before were unable to obtain it.

Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

- In 2005, over 280 individuals were able to participate in a treatment program where financial barriers were reduced through DFCF funding.
- In 2005 an Elkhart County treatment brochure was created to increase public education on treatment options in the county.

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Problem Statement #3: Alcohol, tobacco and other drug use continue to be a problem with youth in Elkhart County, while participation in prevention programs is declining.

Supportive Data:

- Organizations serving youth (Boys and Girls Club, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Tolson Center and Purdue Cooperative Extension) report a significant decline in participation for older adolescents (14-18).
- A recent study indicates that 48.6% of 12th graders consumed alcohol in the last 30 days, while 30% of them drink 5 or more drinks at a time (US Department of Health and Human Services, 2004).
- Research indicates 40% of children who start drinking before the age of 15 will become alcoholics at some point in their lives, compared with 25% for those who begin drinking at age 17, and about 10% for those who begin drinking at ages 21 and 22” (Liddle, 2004).
- From 2003 to 2004 the lifetime use of inhalants increased significantly among 8th-graders, from 15.8 percent in 2003 to 17.3 percent in 2004, continuing an upward trend in use noted among 8th-graders last year.

- Use of non-prescribed medications by 8th, 10th and 12th graders nationally that includes Ritalin, Rohypnol, Vicodin, and Oxycontin continues to be of concern. From 2003 to 2004, use of these substances did not necessarily increase, however continued to be at high levels. (NIDA 2004).
- In a survey of over 135 prevention and other Elkhart County leaders peer pressure, parent involvement (or lack of), alcohol and tobacco were identified to be the primary issues affecting adolescents and substance use in our community today.

Year 1 Update:

- According to the DASIS Report (Issue 4, 2006), the average age of first use among admissions for drug use showed a slight decrease from 18.8 (1993) to 18.6 (2003).
- According to research gathered by SADD, more than 5 million high schoolers binge drink at least once a month. One-third of 6th and 9th graders obtain alcohol from their own home.
- According to a study out of the University of Michigan (2005), almost 36% of 8th graders and 59% of 10th graders reported using flavored alcoholic beverages at least once. Approximately 13% of 8th graders and 23% of 10th graders reported past month use.
- Out of the 283 individuals who participated in treatment programs supported by the DFCF in Elkhart County in 2005, 41% reported age of their first use was between age 10-15, 36% reported age of first use was between ages 16-20 and 10% reported they were under 10 years of age.
- A survey of Indiana youth in 2005 revealed that 7.3% of 6th graders reported using inhalants at least once in their lives. Nearly 30% of Indiana 12th graders surveyed in 2005 reported past year use of marijuana (ONDCP, 2005)

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Objectives:

- Provide additional prevention activities for adolescents, in particular in older age group 14-18.
- Increase the number of programs that specifically address alcohol, tobacco, methamphetamine, prescription drug use and inhalant prevention.

- Increase opportunities for parent and family involvement and education especially around the areas of inhalants, over the counter drug use and prescription medication.
- Utilize programs that specifically address ATOD and scientifically proven prevention curriculum or measurements when providing prevention activities.

Year 1 Update:

- Continue to encourage prevention activities for adolescents, in particular in older age group 14-18.
- Continue to expand the number of programs that specifically address alcohol, tobacco, methamphetamine, prescription drug use and inhalant prevention.
- Continue to increase opportunity for parent and family involvement and education especially around areas most vulnerable to youth.
- Utilize programs that specifically address ATOD and scientifically proven prevention curriculum or measurements when providing prevention activities.

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Goals:

- Prevention activities for youth age 14-18 will increase by one every year.
- Current prevention programs will not only maintain but youth involvement will increase due to the accessibility of new prevention activities.

Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

- The LCC DFCF has funded eight new and on-going prevention activities for youth including: CAPS which works with both new parents and at-risk families by providing information and videos on the hazards of ATOD along with providing an in-home case manager; Cathy Blum Counseling, Inc. through Prime for Life Under 21 which is an interactive program on alcohol use for adolescents; Elkhart Community Schools provides counselors who work with both elementary, middle and secondary school students on the dangers of ATOD; the Mental Health Association who has introduced the TGT program into their curriculum in schools which is a new alcohol prevention program for them; Safe Kids Elkhart will bring the Pennsylvania DUI bug to area high schools in the spring; the Elkhart LCC offers mini-grants to local schools to encourage youth led prevention programs which have occurred in 10 schools in the 2005-06 school year with a projected increase to 40 schools in the 2006-07 school year.
- In 2005, 15% of the participants in prevention activities funded by the Elkhart County LCC were between the ages of 13-18 years of age, 65% were between age 1-12 years of age, and 20% were parents.
- Local law enforcement and the LCC Criminal Justice Committee created a prom/graduation program on the dangers and cost of driving while drinking, which was presented at county high schools during prom and graduation time.

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Problem Statement #4: Prevention programs limit their focus to youth, adolescents and illicit drug use while neglecting the broader scope of prevention activities.

Supportive Data:

- The criminal justice survey conducted by the Elkhart County LCC indicated a need for workplace programs. Recent random drug testing at a local manufacturing company resulted in over 100 people testing positive and being let go.
- Employed drug abusers cost their employers about twice as much in medical and worker compensation claims as their drug-free coworkers (NIDA).
- SAMHSA has projected a possible doubling of the number of senior adults who will need treatment unless some intervention occurs.
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- By 2030, 20% of the nation's population will be 65 years old and above. Baby boomers don't have the same attitudes toward drug use that early generations held. Prescription drug abuse and misuse is increasing.
- In 2002, there were 105,752 mentions of benzodiazepines in hospital EDs, an increase of 16 percent from 2000. Mentions of alprazolam (Xanax) rose 25 percent during that period (NIDA).
- There was a significant increase in lifetime nonmedical use of pain relievers between 2002 and 2003 among persons aged 12 or older, from 29.6 million to 31.2 million.
- Lifetime prevalence of pain reliever abuse among youth aged 12 or 13 increased significantly, from 4.8 percent in 2002 to 5.7 percent in 2003. Among young adults aged 18 to 25, the rate increased from 22.1 percent in 2002 to 23.7 percent in 2003. An estimated 415,000 Americans received treatment for pain reliever abuse in the past year.
- The number of new pain reliever users increased from 573,000 in 1990 to 2.5 million in 2000. (NIDA).

Year 1 Update:

- According to the DASIS Report (Issue 7, 2006) about 4 in 5 admissions among retired persons (80%) reported alcohol as the primary substance of abuse- a substantially higher proportion than other admissions (44%).
- According to the US Department of Labor, alcoholism is estimated to cause 500 million lost workdays annually. Individuals who are current illicit drug users are more than twice as likely (9.3%) than those who are not (4.3%) to have skipped one or more work days in the past month. Among the population of full-time employed current illicit drug users: 44% work for a small establishment (1-24 employees), 43% work for a medium establishment (25-499 employees) and 13% work for a large establishment (500 or more employees).

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Objectives:

- **Increase collaborative efforts between businesses, law enforcement, prevention and treatment in creating & implementing workplace programs.**
- **Increase awareness and prevention efforts around prescription drug abuse with the senior population.**
- **Increase efforts and prevention opportunities for minority populations.**
- **Educate the community on the importance of prevention with populations outside of traditional youth initiatives.**

Year 1 Update:

- **Continue to encourage collaborative efforts between businesses, law enforcement, prevention and treatment in creating and implementing workplace programs.**
- **Increase awareness and prevention efforts around alcohol abuse and prescription drug abuse among the senior population.**
- **Increase efforts and prevention opportunities for minority populations.**
- **Educate the community on the importance of prevention with populations outside the traditional youth initiatives.**

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Goals:

- **We will increase prevention activities beyond youth prevention by at least one new prevention campaign per year.**

Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

- In 2005, the LCC Prevention committee hosted a one day workshop on prescription drug abuse which focused on the signs and symptoms as well as vulnerable populations.
- In 2005, two LCC members attended a workshop on substance abuse in the senior population. Findings from that workshop were disseminated throughout the coalition and in the bi-monthly newsletter which is distributed throughout Elkhart County and surrounding counties.

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Problem Statement #5: Limited resources are inhibiting the ability of Law Enforcement Agencies (LEA) in addressing issues of alcohol, tobacco and drug interdiction.

Supportive Data:

- In a survey conducted by the LCC Criminal Justice Committee and distributed to criminal justice professionals and others in Elkhart County it was reported that OWI and methamphetamine production and distribution were the most critical and prevalent issues for law enforcement.
- The same survey found that there was also a need for more resources, more man hours, equipment and educational opportunities.
- In 2000, forty-five percent of all local police departments and 53% of all sheriffs' offices used video cameras on a regular basis.
- The most common use of video cameras was in patrol cars, with 37% of local police departments and 40% of sheriffs' offices using video cameras in this application (Bureau of Justice Statistics).
- Locally Goshen Police Department reports having 28% of their patrol cars equipped with mobile video cameras and Bristol Police Department has 100 % of their cars equipped.
- Recent budget cut proposals by President Bush could slice law enforcement grants which are filtered through the state from \$2.8 billion to \$1.5 billion (Washington Post, 2005).

Year 1 Update:

- According to the DAIS Report (Issue 9, 2006), the proportion of primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions referred to treatment by criminal justice system increased from 36% in 1993 to 51% in 2003.
- The Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) reports a 60% increase in seized methamphetamine labs from 2004 (525) to 2005 (880) in Indiana. They also show a decrease in drug violation arrest from 2004 (391) to 2005 (333) in Indiana.
- According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Alcohol is a factor in 24% of Indiana's crash cost and an estimated 42% of people arrested for impaired driving have had a prior arrest resulting in conviction or diversion (Oregon Study). Through a study conducted in Texas, 87.1% of those who were sentenced to attend a Victims Impact Panel said they would continue to drink and drive prior to attending the VIP while 90% claimed they would not drink and drive again after the panel.
- In the Juvenile Offenders and Victims (2006 National Report) it is reported that 55% of juveniles released from a correctional institution are re-arrested within 12 months, 45% are referred to court and 25% are re-incarcerated or reconfined.

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Objectives:

- Increase opportunities and resources that assist LEA in providing training and equipment to address the rising hazards around methamphetamine production including addressing bio-hazard issues and community safety.
- Direct LEA attention toward collaborating with community businesses to address workplace use.

Year 1 Update:

- **Increase opportunities and resources that assist LEA in providing training and equipment to address the rising hazards around illicit drugs and alcohol use including methamphetamine production including addressing bio-hazard issues and community safety.**
- **Direct LEA attention toward collaborating with community businesses to address workplace use.**
- **Support opportunities to reduce recidivism rates for impaired drivers.**

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Goals:

- **There will be an increase in conviction rates due to the presence of LCC and LEA collaboration.**
- **Recidivism rates will improve due to effectively measured and executed criminal justice programs.**

Year 1 Annual Benchmarks:

- In 2005, four organizations/LEA received funding for interdiction activities where citations were served to those in violation of ATOD situations. Through the Elkhart County Sheriff's Department, the Elkhart City Housing Authority, Bristol Police Department and Goshen Police Department over 840 citations were given.
- Two additional criminal justice programs assisted over 2,200 individuals in 2005 through the Elkhart County Sheriff's Department Breath Analyzer program (1,110 participants) and the Center for Community Justice's Victims Impact Panel (1,100 participants).

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Please attach the County's Fiscal Report for review!

Next Annual Update Due: June 2007

Next Comprehensive Community Plan Due: June 2008

Date of Community Consultant Review: June 13, 2006

Disclaimer:

You agree that the information provided within this Plan is subject to the following Terms and Conditions. These Terms and Conditions may be modified at any time and from time to time; the date of the most recent changes or revisions will be established by the Commission and sent electronically to all Local Coordinating Councils.

Terms and Conditions:

The information and data provided is presented as factual and accurate. I hereby acknowledge that I can be asked to submit proper documentation regarding the data submitted within the Plan. Failure to do so could result in a "denied approval" by the Commission under IC 5-2-6-16.

The Local Drug Free Communities Fund must be spent according to the goals identified within the plan. I hereby acknowledge that I can be asked to submit proper documentation regarding funds that are collected, allocated, and disbursed within the county. Failure to do so could result in a "denied approval" by the Commission under IC 5-2-6-16.

Initials: JB

Elkhart County Local Drug-Free Community Fund Information

1. Amount deposited into the Drug-Free Community Fund during the most recent, completed calendar year, per the County Auditor:
 - Available funds for 2006 grants: \$200,000.00.
 - Total amount allocated from the Drug Free Community Fund: \$197,534.00.
 - \$3,000 was rolled over from unused 2005 grant funds and they were used for the same program in 2006.
 - \$26,001.00 was allocated for the administrative costs of the LCC. The LCC had funds left over from 2005 that were used for 2006.
 - \$173,999.00 was left available for allocation to Prevention/Education, Treatment/Intervention and Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement programming.

2. Fund allocation by category, including a brief description of the purpose of the grant funding:

Category	Applicant/Project or Program	Amount
Criminal Justice	Bristol Police Dept. - Assist with overtime hours which will be utilized with ATOD and one mobile camera	\$9,136.00
Criminal Justice	Goshen Police Dept. – Funding for a drug dog	\$10,000.00
Criminal Justice	Nappanee Police Dept - Mobile camera's	\$8,200.00
Criminal Justice	Elkhart County Sheriff Dept – STAR program (pay off-duty patrol officers to initiate intensive patrols efforts and surveillance activities in and around locations that are frequented by youth ages 15 to 20 in an attempt to deter use or abuse of ATOD.	\$15,000.00
Prevention	Cathy Blum Counseling – Prime for Life Program	\$550.00
Prevention	Child Abuse Prevention Services – ATOD education through home visitations	\$9,427.00
Prevention	Elkhart Community Schools – Too Good for Drugs Program for elementary students	\$9,500.00
Prevention	Girl Scouts Council – In the Zone – Living Drug Free and Uniquely Me! The Way to Be Programs	\$9,320.00
Prevention	LCC Youth – mini grants for ATOD projects and events written by youth – one per school that applies.	\$8,000.00
Prevention	Mental Health Association – Teams, Games, Tournaments Alcohol Prevention – fortify students with the knowledge that mental health can be the catalyst to using or avoiding ATOD	\$5,000.00
Prevention	Safe Kids – Drive Rite Bug to area high schools	\$4,925.00
Treatment	AIDS Ministries – Aftercare support group	\$500.00
Treatment	Addictions Recovery Center – treatment	\$18,420.00

	scholarships for indigent and under-insured clients	
Treatment	Bashor Children's Home – program which is designed to further decrease the damaging effects of substance abuse and criminal activity by expanding the treatment support and enhancing family coping skills.	\$8,408.00
Treatment	Bowen Center – Treatment materials for youth program	\$900.00
Treatment	Center for Problem Resolution – treatment scholarships for indigent and under-insured clients	\$23,469.00
Treatment	Oaklawn – treatment scholarships for indigent and under-insured clients and pre-treatment groups for women awaiting placement in other programs within the Work Release Center.	\$26,850.00
Treatment	Recovery Journey – treatment materials	\$1,428.00

3. Grant process and requirements for the grantees:

- Each year in July, the Elkhart County LCC sends out letters to agencies in the county that proposals will be accepted for events/projects related to ATOD prevention/education, treatment/intervention and criminal justice/law enforcement.
- All grantees from the previous year receive a letter.
- The LCC Coordinators hold a mandatory RFP meeting for all interested grantees. The Coordinator's provide a RFP template on CD-Rom and review a power point presentation for each section of the grant application. Rules and expectations of the grantees are reviewed at this time as well.
- After the deadline for submission, the Coordinator's review and screen all applications ensuring they meet the established criteria.
- The Coordinator then distributes the grant applications to the Executive Board members and outside grant readers to critique and score. The LCC has outside grant readers for each of the three areas and they review the grant applications that fall under the area of their expertise. The Executive Board has a conflict of interest policy and has any Board member abstain from reading grants in their area if their agency submitted a grant for possible funding – other wise the Executive Board members read all of the grants submitted.
- The Coordinators and Executive Board set up interviews in October with each agency that has submitted a grant application. This allows for the Executive Board to ask any questions that might not be clear on the application.
- Letters to out informing applicant's of their approval, denial, or conditional funding. This letter explains that the final approval for

funding will need to be voted on by the County Commissioner's and the County Council before the recommendations are finalized.

- The LCC and County allow for an appeals process once the final vote for allocations has been made by the appropriate county bodies.
- The agencies that are approved for funding are sent a grant packet and a funding agreement that must be signed and is sent back to the County Commissioner's Office for record.
- The County Commissioner's liaison completes the claim forms for all approved grants and submits them to the Elkhart County Auditor Office for payment. Most of the grants are paid out in the beginning of the calendar year.
- The grantees are required to submit monitoring reports throughout the year for evaluation.

4. Total number and dollar amount of grants requested in each of the three categories:

Category	Grants Received	Dollars Requested	Grants Approved	Dollars Approved
Treatment	9	181,486.00	7	\$79,975.00
Prevention	9	91,504.00	7	\$46,740.00
Criminal Justice	5	86,170.00	4	\$42,336.00
Total	23	359,160.00	18	\$169,051.00

5. Administrative Expenses:

Coordinators and Support Staff	\$18,785.00
Office Expenses	\$ 7,216.00
Total:	\$26,001.00

6. Amount of any unused dollars from previous year: \$3,000.00 left in the fund.

The LCC Office had funds (\$14,657.24) left over from the previous year so they rolled them over for the office for this year and only asked for an additional \$26,001.00.

Elkhart County Local Drug-Free Community Fund Information

1. Amount deposited into the Drug-Free Community Fund during the most recent, completed calendar year, per the County Auditor:
 - Available funds for 2006 grants: \$200,000.00.
 - Total amount allocated from the Drug Free Community Fund: \$197,534.00.
 - \$3,000 was rolled over from unused 2005 grant funds and they were used for the same program in 2006.
 - \$26,001.00 was allocated for the administrative costs of the LCC. The LCC had funds left over from 2005 that were used for 2006.
 - \$173,999.00 was left available for allocation to Prevention/Education, Treatment/Intervention and Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement programming.

2. Fund allocation by category, including a brief description of the purpose of the grant funding:

Category	Applicant/Project or Program	Amount
Criminal Justice	Bristol Police Dept. - Assist with overtime hours which will be utilized with ATOD and one mobile camera	\$9,136.00
Criminal Justice	Goshen Police Dept. – Funding for a drug dog	\$10,000.00
Criminal Justice	Nappanee Police Dept - Mobile camera's	\$8,200.00
Criminal Justice	Elkhart County Sheriff Dept – STAR program (pay off-duty patrol officers to initiate intensive patrols efforts and surveillance activities in and around locations that are frequented by youth ages 15 to 20 in an attempt to deter use or abuse of ATOD.	\$15,000.00
Prevention	Cathy Blum Counseling – Prime for Life Program	\$550.00
Prevention	Child Abuse Prevention Services – ATOD education through home visitations	\$9,427.00
Prevention	Elkhart Community Schools – Too Good for Drugs Program for elementary students	\$9,500.00
Prevention	Girl Scouts Council – In the Zone – Living Drug Free and Uniquely Me! The Way to Be Programs	\$9,320.00
Prevention	LCC Youth – mini grants for ATOD projects and events written by youth – one per school that applies.	\$8,000.00
Prevention	Mental Health Association – Teams, Games, Tournaments Alcohol Prevention – fortify students with the knowledge that mental health can be the catalyst to using or avoiding ATOD	\$5,000.00
Prevention	Safe Kids – Drive Rite Bug to area high schools	\$4,925.00
Treatment	AIDS Ministries – Aftercare support group	\$500.00
Treatment	Addictions Recovery Center – treatment	\$18,420.00

	scholarships for indigent and under-insured clients	
Treatment	Bashor Children's Home – program which is designed to further decrease the damaging effects of substance abuse and criminal activity by expanding the treatment support and enhancing family coping skills.	\$8,408.00
Treatment	Bowen Center – Treatment materials for youth program	\$900.00
Treatment	Center for Problem Resolution – treatment scholarships for indigent and under-insured clients	\$23,469.00
Treatment	Oaklawn – treatment scholarships for indigent and under-insured clients and pre-treatment groups for women awaiting placement in other programs within the Work Release Center.	\$26,850.00
Treatment	Recovery Journey – treatment materials	\$1,428.00

3. Grant process and requirements for the grantees:

- Each year in July, the Elkhart County LCC sends out letters to agencies in the county that proposals will be accepted for events/projects related to ATOD prevention/education, treatment/intervention and criminal justice/law enforcement.
- All grantees from the previous year receive a letter.
- The LCC Coordinators hold a mandatory RFP meeting for all interested grantees. The Coordinator's provide a RFP template on CD-Rom and review a power point presentation for each section of the grant application. Rules and expectations of the grantees are reviewed at this time as well.
- After the deadline for submission, the Coordinator's review and screen all applications ensuring they meet the established criteria.
- The Coordinator then distributes the grant applications to the Executive Board members and outside grant readers to critique and score. The LCC has outside grant readers for each of the three areas and they review the grant applications that fall under the area of their expertise. The Executive Board has a conflict of interest policy and has any Board member abstain from reading grants in their area if their agency submitted a grant for possible funding – other wise the Executive Board members read all of the grants submitted.
- The Coordinators and Executive Board set up interviews in October with each agency that has submitted a grant application. This allows for the Executive Board to ask any questions that might not be clear on the application.
- Letters to out informing applicant's of their approval, denial, or conditional funding. This letter explains that the final approval for

funding will need to be voted on by the County Commissioner's and the County Council before the recommendations are finalized.

- The LCC and County allow for an appeals process once the final vote for allocations has been made by the appropriate county bodies.
- The agencies that are approved for funding are sent a grant packet and a funding agreement that must be signed and is sent back to the County Commissioner's Office for record.
- The County Commissioner's liaison completes the claim forms for all approved grants and submits them to the Elkhart County Auditor Office for payment. Most of the grants are paid out in the beginning of the calendar year.
- The grantees are required to submit monitoring reports throughout the year for evaluation.

4. Total number and dollar amount of grants requested in each of the three categories:

Category	Grants Received	Dollars Requested	Grants Approved	Dollars Approved
Treatment	9	181,486.00	7	\$79,975.00
Prevention	9	91,504.00	7	\$46,740.00
Criminal Justice	5	86,170.00	4	\$42,336.00
Total	23	359,160.00	18	\$169,051.00

5. Administrative Expenses:

Coordinators and Support Staff	\$18,785.00
Office Expenses	\$ 7,216.00
Total:	\$26,001.00

6. Amount of any unused dollars from previous year: \$3,000.00 left in the fund.

The LCC Office had funds (\$14,657.24) left over from the previous year so they rolled them over for the office for this year and only asked for an additional \$26,001.00.